

## Unit 8

## The Necklace

## العقد / قلادة

## Vocabulary

<b>act</b>	: to perform as a character in a play or film. (فى فيلم أو مسرحية)	يمثل
<b>army</b>	: the part of a country's military force that is trained to fight on land .	قوة عسكرية جيش
<b>canoeing</b>	: the sport or activity of using a canoe.	التجديف
<b>collection</b>	: a set of similar things kept together like short stories, stamps.....	مجموعة
<b>admire</b>	: to find someone or something attractive and pleasant to look at .	يعجب بـ
<b>ball</b>	: a large formal occasion where people dance.	حفل راقص
<b>debts</b>	: money that you owe to someone.	ديون
<b>identical</b>	: exactly the same.	مطابق / مماثل
<b>manual</b>	: working using your hands, especially doing hard physical work.	يدوى
<b>necklace</b>	: a piece of jewellery worn around your neck	رقبة عقد
<b>savings</b>	: all the money saved not spent .	مدخرات
<b>valuable</b>	: worth a lot of money.	قيم / ذو قيمة
literature	الأدب	سعادة
poetry	الشعر	الجزء الرئيسي
poems	قصائد شعر	الأدخار
college	كلية / معهد عال	ماس
traditional	تقليدي	قرن (١٠٠ عام)
TV programmes	برامج تلفزيونية	فى الحقيقة (الواقع)
ashamed	خجلان / مستح من	دائري
imaginative	واسع الأفق	من حين لآخر
text messages	رسائل نصية	مخيب للأمل
military force	قوة عسكرية	جوانب مستديرة
downloading	نسخ عبر الانترنت	يعيد دفع / يسدد
boring	ممل	بديل / استبدال
social status	الوضع الاجتماعي	دين ثقيل
Franc	عملة (فرنسية)	مصدوم / مفزوع
happiness		
the main part		
saving		
diamond		
century		
in fact		
circular		
occasionally		
disappointed		
round corners		
repay		
replacement		
a heavy debt		
shocked		

enough money	مال كاف	character	شخصية
laptop	حاسب محمول	occasion	مناسبة
document	مستند / وثيقة	assume	يفترض
a wedding present	هدية زفاف	exhausted	منهك / مرهق
garage	ورشه صيانة	pocket	جيب
get married	يتزوج	success	نجاح
certainly	بالتأكيد	replace	يستبدل
immediately	في الحال	trust	يثق في
rectangular	مستطيل الشكل	worth	يستحق / جدير بـ
briefcase	حقبية صغيرة (للأوراق)	the Roman numbers	الأرقام الرومانية

### ☺ Idiomatic Expressions 📖

- .... is the way to real happiness ... هي الطريق للسعادة الحقيقية
- (be) honest at all times يكون أميناً دائماً
- a ten-year-old car ( لاحظ year لا تجمع لكونها صفة ) سيارة عمرها ١٠ سنوات
- at the end of the story في نهاية القصة
- buy .... as a replacement for..... يشتري ... كبدل لـ.....
- get ( become ) older يصبح أكبر سناً
- go canoeing ( on ) the river يذهب للتجديف في النهر
- have a very good opinion (of) (sth) لدية رأى جيد (حسن) بشأن ...
- I no longer have (sb / sth) = I lost him / it . فقدتة
- join the army يلتحق بالجيش
- live happily with .... يعيش سعيداً مع .....
- lose her beauty تفقد جمالها
- make / earn much money from ... يكسب مال كثير من .....
- on the way home from .... في الطريق للمنزل قادماً من ....
- pay back (sb's) debts = to repay يسدد ديون
- receive an invitation to .... يتلقى دعوة لأجل .....
- tell.... the truth about ..... يخبر... الحقيقة بشأن.....
- work as a clerk يعمل كموظف (أعمال كتابية)

## Prepositions

attached to	ملتصق بـ	look after	يعتني بـ
buy ... for	يشترى ... لأجل...	look like	يشبه
consist of	يتكون من	move to	ينتقل إلى / يعزل إلى
different from	مختلف عن	play with	يلعب مع ....
fight against	يحارب ضد	refer to	يشير إلى
fight for	يحارب مع (لصالح)	stay at	يقيم في
live with	يعيش مع	welcome to	مرحباً بك في....

## Opposites

except	فيما عدا / باستثناء	including	مشمئلاً على
success	نجاح	failure	فشل / رسوب
attached	ملتصق	detached	منفصل
valuable	قيم / ذو قيمة	valueless	عديم القيمة
beautiful	جميل	ugly	قبيح
host	مضيف	guest	ضيف

## Word Building

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
continue يستمر	continuity استمرارية	continual مستمر	continually باستمرار
value يقدر بثمن	value قيمة	valuable ذو قيمة / قيم	.....
shock يصدم	shock صدمة / هزة	shocking مرعب / مروع	.....
wonder يتعجب / يدهش	wonder عجب / دهشة	wonderful عجيب / مدهش	wonderfully على نحو يدعو للدهشة
except يستبعد / يستثني	exception استثناء / مستثني	exceptional استثنائي / نادر	exceptionally بشكل استثنائي
admire يعجب بـ	admiration إعجاب / استحسان	admirable جدير بالإعجاب	admirably على نحو رائع



## Confusing Words

**ashamed of ( about ) / shy of**

**ashamed of/about** : unhappy about having done something disgraceful .  
 يخجل من (ارتكاب ذنب / خطأ)

**shy of** : lacking in confidence (الحياء / عدم ثقة)  
 خجول

- I think you must be **ashamed of** neglecting your homework.
- Noha feels **shy of** strangers.

**occasion****opportunity**

**occasion** : an event  
 وقت (حدث شئ) / فرصة ملائمة

**opportunity** : a chance  
 فرصة

- Our son's wedding is a really memorable **occasion**.
- I haven't had the **opportunity** to meet our new boss yet.

**repair****correct**

**repair** : mend  
 يصلح / يرمم / يجدد (شيء به عيب)

**correct** : point out or put right mistakes  
 يصحح أخطاء (كلامية أو مكتوبة)

- Please **repair** these shoes.
- Some computer programs will **correct** your spelling mistakes.

**collect****gather**

**collect** : bring together from different sources  
 يجمع (من مصادر متعددة)

**gather** : pick / take fruit or flowers while they are growing.  
 يقطف / يجمع (للفاكهة و الزهور)

- Once a year, I volunteer to **collect** money for cancer research.
- Professional growers keep apple trees small so that **gathering** the fruit is easy.

**beautiful****handsome**

**beautiful** : natural beauty  
 جميل (الجمال الطبيعي) للسيدات

**handsome** : healthy looking characteristics  
 وسيم / حسن الشكل للرجال

- Mona is a **beautiful** young girl.
- Marawan is a **handsome** young man.

a couple of

/ a pair of

A couple = wife and husband

تستخدم لتشير إلى زوج وزوجة

A couple of = two ( Americans / hours)

زوج من (اثان من الناس / الأصدقاء / مع كلمات الزمن).

A pair of (socks جوارب / stockings جوارب طويلة / glasses نظارة / shoes / pyjamas / gloves مقفاز / scissors مقص)

زوج من ( تستخدم مع الأشياء التي تتكون من جزأين يستحيل الفصل بينهما. )

- The newly married **couple** are really happy.
- Use this **pair** of scissors.

## The Reading Text in points

### The Necklace

- ✓ Loisel does not earn much money . He worked as a government **clerk**.
- ✓ His wife Mathilde is very beautiful , but she can't afford the kind of life she would like.
- ✓ When she receives an invitation to a **ball** one day, she refuses to go as she does not have a good enough dress to wear.
- ✓ Loisel gives his wife some of his **savings** مدخرات to buy a new dress.
- ✓ He also advises her to borrow some valuable jewellery from a rich friend.
- ✓ Mathilde goes to her friend and borrows a diamond **necklace**.
- ✓ Mathilde is admired by everyone at the party and she has a wonderful evening.
- ✓ When the couple arrive home, they no longer **have** the diamond necklace. ( It was lost **فقد** )
- ✓ Mathilde is too **ashamed** to tell her friend, so they decide to buy **an identical one** واحد مماثل to Jeanne as a **replacement** .
- ✓ It costs 36.000 francs, so they can't afford to buy one.
- ✓ They have to borrow 18.000 francs , leaving them with heavy **debts**.
- ✓ For the next 10 years, they spend all their time working to earn enough money to pay their debts.
- ✓ After 10 years of hard **manual** work , Mathilde looks old **تبدو عجوز** and exhausted . **متعبة**
- ✓ She has lost her beauty but she feels proud of being able to pay all her debts.
- ✓ One day, she meets her friend and tells her the story of the lost necklace.
- ✓ Jeanne Forestier is **shocked** because that lost necklace **عقد ضائع** was really made of glass. It cost only 500 francs.

## Tapescript نص الاستماع

- Presenter** : Good evening. Welcome to Nineteenth Century Writers. In this programme, we 're looking at the life and work of Guy de Maupassant. Our guest is Professor Richard Hillery, who teaches French literature at a university in Australia. Richard, would you mind telling us something about Maupassant's life?
- Professor Hillery** : Yes, the first thing to say about Maupassant is that he died when he was only forty-two. But in his short life he wrote six novels, three short stories, three books on travel and a collection of poems.
- Presenter** : Amazing! Could you tell us about his early life?
- Professor Hillery** : Well, Guy de Maupassant was born in 1850 in Dieppe in northern France. Until he was thirteen, he lived with his mother in a large house near the sea. In those days, he used to enjoy fishing.
- Presenter** : Was he good at school?
- Professor Hillery** : Not at first. He didn't enjoy school until he went to the college at Rouen, where he acted in plays and studied poetry. He left in 1870, joined the army and fought for France in European war. In 1871, he moved to Paris where he worked as a clerk. His life was very boring, except when he used to go canoeing on the river on Sundays.
- Presenter** : When did he start writing?
- Professor Hillery** : Well, in 1878 he started writing for newspapers. It was also then that he began writing stories. His friends said he used to spend all his free writing.
- Presenter** : Did he make money from writing?
- Professor Hillery** : He certainly did. His first short story, "Boule de Suif", was very successful and made him famous. After that, he wrote continuously, as many as four collections of short stories a year, in 1883, he wrote his first novel, Une Vie, which means 'A Life'. It sold twenty-five thousand copies in the first year.
- Presenter** : Did he use to do anything else as well as writing?
- Professor Hillery** : Not much - he didn't use to enjoy staying at home and he loved travelling, and on every journey he wrote new stories. However, when he got older, he

## Language focus

used to + inf.

كان معتاد على

Something happened regularly in the past but no longer happens:  
تستخدم للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي ولكنها لا تحدث الآن .

Affirmative الإثبات	Negative النفي	Question السؤال
used to + inf.	didn't use to + inf. used not to + inf.	Did you use to + inf

## Examples :

- \* I used to play tennis a lot . ( but I don't play very often now. )
- \* Do you go to the cinema much? Not now, but I used to .
- \* I didn't use to stay up late when I was a pupil .
- Or :** I used not to stay up late when I was a pupil .
- \* When I was a child, I didn't use to like fish.
- \* Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child ?
- \* Did Hany use to sleep early when he was at school ?

## Use ( used to + inf. ) to .....

## a. contrast past and present habits.

للتعبير عن تناقض بين عادات الماضي والحاضر

- ❖ He used to swim every day. (He doesn't do this now)

## b. contrast past and present situations

للتعبير عن تناقض مواقف كانت تحدث في الماضي مع الحاضر

- ❖ We used to live in a small flat in the city centre .
- ❖ I've started drinking tea recently. I never used to like it before.

## لاحظ الآتي :

١- يمكن استخدام ( would + inf. ) بدلا من ( used to + inf. ) بنفس المعنى للتعبير عن عادة متكررة الحدوث في الماضي (محددة الوقت) ولم تعد تحدث الآن .

- \* Whenever we went to uncle's house, we used to / would play in the garden .
- \* We used to lend Maher money when he was unemployed .

٢- تستخدم ( wasn't used to + ing ) بمعنى ( لم اكن معتاد ان ) للتعبير عن شيء لم يكن الشخص معتاد ان يقوم به في الماضي .

- \* I wasn't used to driving on the left .

٣- تستخدم ( got used to + ing ) للتعبير عن شيء تعود عليه الشخص بعد مجهود كبير

\* She got used to driving on the left .

٤- للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي نستخدم :

used to + inf. { It was (my) habit to + inf.  
I was in the habit of + ing  
got into the habit of + ing

\* Heba used to go diving when she was young .

( Heba no longer goes diving.)

\* Sally no longer does karate . ( Sally used to do karate.)

\* It was my habit to play music when I was at prep school .

( I used to play music when I was at prep school.)

٥- للتعبير عن عادة في المضارع نستخدم :

**Present simple / It's my habit / It's my daily routine / usually**

\* I play tennis on Fridays .

\* It's my habit to sleep early .

\* I usually read Al-Ahram newspaper before sleeping .

٦- تستخدم ( am / is / are used to + v+ ing ) للتعبير عن عادة في الماضي ومازالت تحدث .

\* We are used to go **hiking** on our holiday .

( It's our habit to go...)

\* Is Ali used to **playing** football in the weekend ?

**7- I find it strange to do (sth) = I'm not used to doing (sth) :**

■ I find it strange to eat outdoors. = I'm not used to eating outdoors.

### Exercises based on Grammar

**A) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

1) When I was younger I ..... swimming, but now I really love it.

a. wasn't enjoying

b. didn't used to enjoy

c. didn't use for enjoying

d. hadn't enjoyed

2) Did your mother ..... before she had children ?

a. use to work

b. using to work

c. had worked

d. would work

3) Ehab ..... all his homework before he went on holiday with his family last week.

a. used to finish

b. use to finish

c. was finishing

d. finished



## Unit 8

- 20) Leila used to travel a lot. These days she.....away very often.  
a. won't go    b. didn't go    c. hadn't go    d. doesn't go
- 21) I lived alone in the past , but I .....do so  
a. usually    b. often    c. normally    d. no longer

**B) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly :**

1. When I was a child , my parents didn't use to ~~had~~ <sup>has</sup> a car .
2. In the past , people ~~using~~ <sup>used</sup> to travel to America by ship .
3. ~~Do~~ <sup>did</sup> you use to get good grades when you were at school , Grandma ?
4. I used to wear ~~ing~~ <sup>ed</sup> a traditional watch, now I have a digital one.
5. Where does Eman use <sup>ed</sup> to live before she moved to Tanta?
6. When I was a child, I ~~don't~~ <sup>didn't</sup> use to ride a bicycle.
7. She ~~use~~ <sup>used</sup> to work as a waitress when she was at college .
8. He used to ~~being~~ <sup>be</sup> in the team last year , but he isn't now .
9. Ali used ~~for~~ <sup>to</sup> spend most of his time reading books before getting a job.
10. Where did you use <sup>ed</sup> to ~~parking~~ <sup>park</sup> your car before you sold it?
11. I ~~don't~~ <sup>didn't</sup> use to have a lot of friends last year.
12. Rasha ~~no longer~~ <sup>used</sup> live in the countryside ~~used~~ <sup>didn't use to</sup>.
13. When I was at school, I ~~use~~ <sup>used</sup> to do the homework at night.
14. How ~~do~~ <sup>did</sup> you ~~use~~ <sup>used</sup> to spend your weekends when you were a pupil?
15. I am used to ~~live~~ <sup>living</sup> alone . I have been living alone for some time.

## Communication & Functions

### Describing something of yours:

عند وصف شيء تمتلكه

The answers to the following questions can help you to describe a subject.

الإجابات على الأسئلة التالية يمكن أن تساعد في وصف شيء ما .

- What shape is it?    ما هو شكله؟
- What does it look like?    ما هو وصفه؟
- What is it made of and how was it made?    من أي شيء مصنوع وكيف تم صناعته؟
- How many parts are there?    كم عدد أجزاءه
- What is it used for?    ما هو استخدامه؟

### Exercise

Write a paragraph of about 100 words about :

"Why are women fond of wearing jewellery?"

## Extra Exercises

## A) Respond to each of the following situations :

- 1- You tell a friend what your new ring is made of.
- 2- A friend asks about the shape of your new watch. You answer him.
- 3- You tell a friend what a wall clock is used for.
- 4- You describe your new mobile to one of your friends.

## B) Say where these mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are:

1- A : How about these earrings and necklace ?

B : Woo ! They are fantastic . How heavy are they ?

A : They are fifty grams .

Place : .....(1) .....

A : .....(2) .....

B : .....(3).....

2- A : What's wrong with it ?

B : The screen isn't clear and it can't receive any calls.

A : Let me have a look at it .

Place : .....(1) .....

A : .....(2) .....

B : .....(3).....

## C) a. Translate into Arabic:

Modern technology has not wiped out national cultures. Just the opposite has happened. Nations have used technology to strengthen and preserve their individual cultures.

## b. Translate into English:

- ١- ينبغي أن تشجع الأطفال على قضاء أوقات فراغهم في القراءة.
- ٢- للمكتبة المدرسية دور هام في تنمية هواية القراءة لدى الطلاب.

## Test (8)

## A- Language Functions

(8 Marks)

## 1) Respond to each of the following situations :

- 1- You tell a friend what your sister's necklace is made of.
- 2- A friend wants to know how many buildings there are in your secondary school.
- 3- You tell your uncle how you used to go to school when you were a pupil.
- 4- You describe your new dining table to one of your friends.

## 2) Say where these mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are:

1- A : I'd like to extend my stay for 3 weeks, please?

B : Do you have a valid passport ?

A : Here you are .

B : OK . Wait half an hour to take it .

Place : ... (1) ...

A : ..... (2) .....

B : ..... (3).....

- 2- **A** : What's the matter with you?  
**B** : I have got a severe headache .  
**A** : I'll take you to the doctor's in the evening.

Place : ...(1) ...

**A** : .....(2) .....

**B** : .....(3).....

### B- Vocabulary and Structure (14 Marks)

#### 3) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

- 1- A.....can be used for doing several tasks including making phone calls.  
**a. mobile phone**      **b. laptop**      **c. clock**      **d. typewriter**
- 2- This necklace is attached.....a chain in only one place:  
**a. from**      **b. on**      **c. over**      **d. to**
- 3- My father used to.....a Mercedes but now he drives a Toyota.  
**a. driving**      **b. drives**      **c. drive**      **d. driven**
- 4- It is best to be.....at all times.  
**a. disappointed**      **b. lazy**      **c. honest**      **d. angry**
- 5- How did you.....spend your free time when you were a pupil?  
**a. using to**      **b. use to**      **c. used**      **d. use**
- 6- A good businessman is someone who always sees opportunities to .....money.  
**a. make**      **b. print**      **c. forge**      **d. steal**
- 7- Mr Esam.....play football but now he writes for a football magazine.  
**a. was used to**      **b. is used to**      **c. used**      **d. used to**
- 8- We enjoy.....on rivers and lakes.  
**a. riding**      **b. flying**      **c. canoeing**      **d. cycling**
- 9- My grandfather died.....the age of 69.  
**a. on**      **b. in**      **c. from**      **d. at**
- 10- Maupassant was an.....writer, people enjoyed his exciting new ideas.  
**a. imaginative**      **b. imaginary**      **c. imagine**      **d. imagination**
- 11- Did he ..... do anything else as well as writing?  
**a. used for**      **b. use to**      **c. used**      **d. using to**
- 12- I no longer work for this newspaper. I.....work for them two years ago.  
**a. was used to**      **b. am used to**      **c. used to**      **d. use to**
- 13- The.....is part of a country's military force that fights on land.  
**a. navy**      **b. air force**      **c. defence**      **d. army**
- 14- The supermarket is open everyday.....for Fridays.  
**a. except**      **b. apart**      **c. but**      **d. however**

- 15- .....are the money kept in the bank.  
 a. Loans                      b. Salaries    c. Savings    d. Interests
- 16- This necklace is very valuable, it is..... a lot of money.  
 a. worse                      b. worth        c. worthless    d. worst

**B) Find the mistake in each of the following sentences, then write them correctly :**

- 1- Can you say me a funny story ?
- 2- I don't use to get up during the last summer holiday.
- 3- Mr Fawzy was shocking because his briefcase was stolen.
- 4- In those days, Hamdy used to enjoying fishing.
- 5- Mr Hazim is a famous poet, he is busy writing a collection of novels .
- 6- Joining the university after graduation is compulsory not optional .

**C) Reading (17 Marks)**

**5-Read this passage and then answer the questions below:**

A security expert for a pilots' association states that violent in-flight incidents are a serious problem. British Airways registered 260 incidents in 1997. There are no statistics in Germany, but officials estimate that each year some 100,000 passengers on board German airplanes misbehave seriously.

Flight attendants and pilots groups feel that airlines, out of concern for their reputation, are covering up the problem. Experts say that often the fear of flying is a cause of aggressive behaviour. Usually alcohol plays a role because in the extremely low humidity of the airplane , it has a much greater effect than on the ground.

Airlines often have problems with business passengers because they are always used to being in control. However, as one airline official stated, "but up in the sky, it's the pilot who's in charge." **He** said that American Airlines has even observed that the majority of unruly passengers are to be found in the first-class and business-class sections.

**A) Answer the following questions :**

- 1- How far have violent in-flight incidents become a serious problem?
- 2- Mention two reasons for violent in-flight incidents .
- 3- What does the underlined pronoun " **He** " refer to ?

**B) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

- 4- Some airlines don't report the violent incidents so as not to have bad .....
- a. wealth                      b. reputation                      c. merits                      d. demerits

5- American Airlines have noticed that most of the violent incidents are found in .....

a. first class

b. business class

c. both of them

d. neither of them

**6- Read this passage and then answer the questions below :**

It is very old that no one is afraid of the word "dance" and no one would object to the phrase "Let's go dancing," but mention "ballet" and people start complaining. These social prejudices come from several misconceptions and from certain historic facts. Ballet is the western theatrical dance form that developed over a period of four centuries. It has always depended upon government or royal support for its life. In more modern times, this support came from wealthy people who attend the ballet in beautiful theaters in some of the world's great cities. People have therefore come to see ballet as a cultural form, unfamiliar to anyone who doesn't come from a particular city or a particular class. Over time, ballet has developed its own language, one that many ordinary people do not understand. Being a ballet dancer involves seven years of very difficult training from an early age, yet anyone can dance at a social gathering, given a certain amount of effort and desire.

**A) Answer the following questions :**

1- How far is learning ballet difficult?

2- Why is ballet language considered unfamiliar?

3- If you are asked about your opinion about "ballet", what will you say?

**B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

4- Ballet developed over a period of.....hundred years.

a. four

b. fourteen

c. forty

d. eighty

5- People consider ballet .....dancing.

a. the same as

b. similar to

c. exactly the same as

d. different from

**The Spiders based on Ch. (4) (7 marks)**

**7-A. Answer the following questions:**

1- What did colonel Mikhail ask professor Jones to do ? Why ?

2- How did the police get ready before going to the archaeological site ?

**B. Read the following quotation and answer the questions:**

" If you're not sure, I don't think you should frighten people."

1- What was the speaker's advice ?

2- Why could the story of the spiders affect business badly ?

**C. Complete the following sentences:**

1- Ayman told colonel Mikhail he had seen the spider just after.....

2- Ayman's parents were too shocked to speak when .....

**D) Writing (11 Marks)**

8- Write a paragraph of about 100 words about :  
" The importance of free reading."

**Translation**

**9-A. Translate into Arabic :**

Computers can be a really positive part of children's lives . But parents and teachers need to help children learn to use computers in responsible and creative ways . And children need to learn when it's time to log off and do something different .

**B. Translate into English :**

- ١- يجب فض الإضرابات المستمرة والاتجاه قدما لزيادة الإنتاج .
- ٢- مما لا شك فيه أن القراءة هي وسيلة للتخلص من الضغط والتوتر.

**For the elite**

**1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

- 1- I saw a / an .....of demonstrators.  
a- staff      b- army      c- crew      d- herd
- 2- This programme .....the 25<sup>th</sup> January revolution in Egypt.  
a- documents      b- delays      c- deletes      d- develops
- 3- I need to go to a garage, my car .....pipe has been broken.  
a- exhausted      b- exhausting      c- exhaustive      d- exhaust
- 4- The whole town was captured except for small .....of resistance.  
a- drawers      b- shelves      c- pockets      d- roofs
- 5- Do you think I'm .....you ?  
a- boring      b- breeding      c- pulling      d- pouring
- 6- I think we've all .....a rest after all that hard work.  
a- gained      b- imagined      c- earned      d- made
- 7- I'll be forever in your .....for the way you've supported me.  
a- debit      b- debt      c- debate      d- debut
- 8- They celebrate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of their wedding. This is called.....  
a- diamond      b- golden      c- silver      d- bronze
- 9- When I was a pupil, I.....use to go to school on foot.  
a. don't      b. haven't      c. won't      d. didn't
- 10- Doaa used.....long hair, but she cut it some time ago .  
a. to having      b. for having      c. to have      d. have

**2) Say where these mini-dialogues take place and who the speakers are:**

- a) **A** : Would you like me to help you sir ?
- B** : No thank you . I'm just looking around.

Place : Street  
A : .....  
B : Passing

10/10/10

with 8

of 10

b) A : You shouldn't leave your toys on the floor.

B : Why ?

A : You'll cause an accident .

Place : ... (1) ...

A : ..... (2) .....

B : ..... (3) .....

A) Choose the correct answer

1. army	2. documents	3. exhaust	
4. pockets	5. boring	6. earned	
7. debt	8. diamond	9. didn't	10. to have

### \* Helpful Words \*

wipe	يزيل / يحو	incidents	حوادث
compulsory	إجباري	optional	اختياري
strikes	الإضرابات	break up	يفض
association	رابطة	flight attendants	مضيفين جويين
estimate	يقدر	humidity	رطوبة
reputation	سمعة	prejudices	تحيز / تعصب
majority	أغلبية	by contrast	على العكس / النقيض
misconceptions	تصور خاطئ	challenging	مجتهدة / شاققة

### Extra words

jealousy	غيرة
feel embarrassed	يشعر بالارتباك
get on good terms with	يكون على علاقة جيدة مع
stable relationships	علاقات ثابتة
win someone's trust	يفوز بثقة شخص
remain on friendly terms	يبقى على علاقات ودية
bracelet	غويشة
brooch	بروش (دبوس للزينة)
earrings	حلق (قرط)
valuable stones	أحجار كريمة
do volunteer work	يقوم بعمل تطوعي
benefits of friendship	فوائد الصداقة
give material support	يعطي مساندة مادية
give emotional support	يعطي دعم عاطفي
feel less stress	يشعر بتوتر أقل
beauty products	منتجات تجميل
hard physical work	عمل بدني شاق
personal appearance	مظهر شخصي



- Presenter : didn't use to leave his house very often and spent most time alone. He died in 1893.  
 Professor : Was he a happy man?  
 Hillery : No. In fact, he said, " I have wanted everything, and enjoyed nothing. "

### Exercises based on Vocabulary

- A) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :
- Here is a wonderful ..... of poems . Have a look at them .  
 a. collection    b. gathering    c. crop    d. yield
  - I think that I did very well in the maths examination , ..... for Question 4 , which I did not know the answer for.  
 a. including    b. except    c. unless    d. however
  - A ..... is a long , narrow boat which is used to ride down rivers . You can use it for fishing , or as part of an exciting sport.  
 a. debt    b. manual    c. canoe    d. raft
  - Our teacher was sick , so today we had a / an ..... teacher.  
 a. replaced    b. second    c. replacement    d. extra
  - Adel lost his job. He borrowed money from all his friends and soon he had many ..... which he could not pay back.  
 a. debits    b. finances    c. savings    d. debts
  - If you put twenty pounds away in a safe place every week , after some years you will have quite a lot of .....  
 a. valuable    b. savings    c. earnings    d. debt
  - The two ..... fought against each other on land for many years in a terrible war.  
 a. navies    b. armies    c. soldiers    d. teams
  - Hind used to spend all her ..... time reading.  
 a. busy    b. free    c. full    d. empty
  - Well-known writers can ..... money from writing.  
 a. do    b. give    c. make    d. print
  - My father works ..... a clerk at the Nile company.  
 a. as    b. such as    c. like    d. such
  - I didn't enjoy the film because it was .....  
 a. exciting    b. wonderful    c. enjoyable    d. boring
  - My brother used to go ..... on the river on Fridays.  
 a. flying    b. canoeing    c. riding    d. cycling
  - If you have got flu, you'd better stay ..... home.  
 a. at    b. for    c. with    d. on